

The Progressive Bulletin Keeps Pace with Greater Honolulu....

EVENING BULLETIN

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U. S. TRANSPORT ROANOKE

The U. S. Transport Roanoke, of the Old Dominion Line, Wm. Kidston commander, arrived in port and hauled alongside the Oceanside wharf at about 8:30 o'clock this morning, having sailed from San Francisco, en route to Manila with Government stores and a number of recruits for the regular army, February 26, two days later than the Moana, the last mail steamer.

The Roanoke has aboard, 86 recruits for the 14th, 20th and 23d, Infantry, in command of Second Lieutenant Robert M. Brambila of the 23d Infantry. Others aboard are as follows: Lieutenant Colonel Milroy of General Lawton's Staff who was with Shafter in Cuba; Surgeon S. J. Fraser and fair hospital stewards; Captain W. H. Stenning, First Idaho Volunteers.

The ships officers are as follows: Wm. Kidston, Captain; W. H. Ferguson, First Officer; S. L. Kidston, Second Officer; John Whitaker, Chief Engineer; T. K. James, Chief Steward; C. Thomas, Assistant Steward and G. T. Newcomb, purser. The names of T. K. James and C. Thomas are well known here. They were last in Honolulu in the Scandia.

Mr. James has had charge of the work of provisioning all the U. S. transports in San Francisco.

The Roanoke has aboard, 2000 tons of Government stores. She will take on coal and sail for Manila at the earliest possible date.

Minneapolis Fire.

Minneapolis, February 24.—The five-story building on Fourth street, near First avenue, occupied and owned by the Tribune Publishing Company, was destroyed by fire tonight. Nothing was saved, mailing lists, files, account books, contracts, presses and linotypes being destroyed. Fortunately there was no loss of life.

PACIFIC CABLE FUNDS

Washington, February 25.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to incorporate a provision in the sundry civil appropriation bill providing for the construction of a submarine cable connecting the United States with the Hawaiian Islands. The amendment adopted is the one introduced by Senator Butler and it provides for the laying of the cable by the United States and for its subsequent ownership by the Government, the Navy Department to perform the service and the cable when completed to be operated by the Post-office Department.

Senator Butler's original proposition provided for the extension of the cable to the Philippine Islands, but the committee decided not to make provision for this extension because of the uncertainty of tenure of the United States in the last named islands. Senator Butler made a statement before the committee showing that the cable could be laid to Honolulu for \$6,312,000.

TO LAY PACIFIC CABLE.

Washington, Feb. 25.—An effort is being made in the Senate to get the Pacific cable bill, which is in the sundry civil appropriation bill as an amendment, changed so as to give the contracts for laying the cable and constructing the wires to an Eastern and a Chicago firm, respectively.

Rockwood Hoar, son of Senator Hoar of Massachusetts, is here working up this deal, and if there are any firms upon the Pacific Coast capable of either constructing or laying the cable they had better begin work in Washington before the bill passes.

Jas. Lloyd and his bride have been spending their honeymoon at Kahuku.

ARMY BILL HELD UP

Senator Gorman Comes Out In 'Strong Opposition.

Chances That Vote Cannot Be Reached—Gorman's Presidential Plans—Fillbuster Tactics to End of Session.

Washington, Feb. 25.—The bill for the reorganization of the army and its increase to 100,000 men was progressing swimmingly in the Senate late this afternoon, when Senator Gorman knocked all calculations into air by a speech which he made, and when the Senate adjourned this evening Senator Hawley, who has charged of the bill, admitted to your correspondent that the outlook was bad and that an extra session might have to be called after all.

"If we can only get a vote," said Mr. Hawley, "we can pass the bill, but I fear we may not get a vote."

Senator Gorman is trimming himself up for the Presidency. He fought the treaty of peace with that end in view, and so well did he carry on that fight that he whipped the practically solid Democratic vote in the Senate around to his side, leaving Bryan, who advocated the ratification of the treaty, in the lurch.

Now Gorman opposes the permanent standing army as a part of his presidential nomination plans. The bill now before the Senate in a general way provides for an army of 100,000 men until July, 1901, when it may be reduced by act of Congress or by the President.

That is the point of the Gorman fight. This afternoon he asked Senator Hawley to accept an amendment providing that on July 1, 1901, the terms of enlistment of all but regular army men shall expire, and that all others shall be mustered out. His amendment also proposed that all regular army men promoted to higher rank in this temporary volunteer army should be reduced to their present rank on July 1, 1901, thereby putting the entire army down to the present peace basis.

Senator Hawley refused to accept that amendment. Then Gorman began his fight. He accused the War Department of incompetency, which nobody denied or will deny. He accused President McKinley of seeking to get a large permanent standing army by subterfuge. He accused the President of being afraid to trust the next Congress with increasing the army. He said that when the scheme should be fully understood the country would be amazed, and he served notice that so long as his voice was heard in the Senate Chamber it would oppose this bill.

That notice was taken as meaning that Gorman intended to filibuster against the army bill during the remaining five and a half days of the present session of Congress. If he sticks to his determination, there will be an extra session.

Senator White said tonight that it looked bad for the bill, and several other Senators expressed the same opinion.

New Dividend Payer.

The "Financial Letter," in speaking of the latest addition to the dividend paying investments on the list of sugar companies, says:

"The Paauhau Plantation Company was incorporated under the laws of California on Thursday, with a capital stock of 100,000 shares. The new company has \$3,000 in its treasury, is reasonably certain of marketing nearly 11,000 tons of sugar this season, and will pay its first dividend on its new stock at the end of this month. The amount will be 30 cents, and will be monthly.—S. F. Feb. 25.

WANT CHAMBERS RECALLED

Germany Objects to Letters He Has Published.

Indirect Request Made to United States in Regard to Samoa—Critiques a Power That He Represents.

Berlin, February 25.—The United States Ambassador, Andrew D. White, has had several protracted conferences this week with Baron von Richeffen, Under Secretary of the Foreign Office, on the subject of the recent troubles in Samoa and has received a number of documents in support of Germany's view of the most friendly character.

An official, in behalf of Baron von Bulow, the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, tells the correspondent here of the Associated Press that the German Ambassador at Washington, Dr. von Holleben, has represented to the United States, informally and in a friendly manner, the advisability of the recall of William Chambers, the Chief Justice of Samoa. The German Government is of the opinion that Mr. Chambers, since the publication of the letter to his brother, which appeared in the newspapers of the United States, is an "improper person to represent the three governments in Samoa."

It is further said that he was put there in order to represent the protecting powers, and for him to criticize one of these powers "makes him manifestly unfit to serve any longer in his present capacity." It is only necessary, it is pointed out, to reverse the case in order to show this strikingly to Americans.

"Let us suppose," said the German official, referring to the above, "that such a letter had been written by Herr Rose, the German Consul at Apia, would not the entire American press point out that it was a flagrant proof of Herr Rose's unfitness to any longer hold his place?"

Mr. Chambers' letter has greatly stirred up public feeling in Germany, and nearly the entire press asserts that, by the letter, Mr. Chambers has "glaringly manifested his unfitness for his position."

Some of the papers declare that inasmuch as Germany, the United States and Great Britain have declared their intention to maintain the basis of Samoa intact, while Mr. Chambers, by his acts and words, has put himself outside the act, he can no longer be considered a proper mandatory of the signatory powers.

The same Foreign Office official, speaking of the Philippine Islands, said: "Germany only wishes the re-establishment of the orderly conditions and this solely on account of our commercial interests in the islands."

The Hawaiian Quintette Club called in at the Wall, Nichols Co. a day or so ago and sang seven songs which have been recorded for the Graphophone. They are the very finest kind of reproductions.

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Made from most highly refined grape cream of tartar.

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PRINCESS KAIULANI DEAD

The Worst Fears of Last Week Realized This Morning.

Was Her Apparent Under the Monarchy—Sketch of Her Bright Young Life—Last Illness.

Princess Kaiulani is dead. Her young life went out at two o'clock this morning, at her residence, Aiea, near Honolulu. The sad event had been feared for more than a month, and deemed hourly imminent for a week past.

It was about four months ago that the Princess was first attacked with the illness that has cut her off in the springtime of life. Rheumatism induced by exposure to rain upon an excursion into a valley near Honolulu, undertaken for a short visit to a country retreat there, was the malady. Relief was sought in change to the dry mountain air of Hon. Saml. Parker's residence on Hawaii, and was gained in some degree when a fresh cold from bathing caused a relapse. Ultimately, about a month ago, it was deemed necessary to have the Princess brought home. Her father and Dr. St. D. G. Walters attended her on the trip. Alarming reports came from her bedside a week before the end. She was constantly attended by Dr. F. L. Miner and Dr. Walters, but the disease had advanced beyond the power of medical skill to check. Still there was hope of a favorable turn until close to the last hour. The fact that the affection was threatening the heart, however, made the case critical.

Half an hour before the end it was certain the Princess was dying, and intimate friends were called in to join the stricken father at the bedside. There were present in the death chamber the following: Hon. A. S. Cleghorn, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. W. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. Jas. H. Boyd, Miss Kate Vidua, Miss Helen Parker, Col. S. Parker, Dr. St. D. G. Walters and wife, Dr. F. L. Miner, Prince David Kawauanaka, Lumaheihai, Miss Elsie Robertson and Kaiulani's maid.

Not only throughout the Hawaiian Islands but in the United States and beyond the Atlantic will the untimely taking off of the beautiful Hawaiian princess be lamented. Here, from her cradle to the end of the monarchy, Princess Kaiulani was regarded as "the hope of the nation." Appreciating the responsibility attaching to her expectations, her widowed father sent her to England at fourteen years of age for higher education. The princess was the ward of Mr. and Mrs. Theo. H. Davies, residing in that country, for this purpose. At the overthrow of the monarchy in 1893, Mr. Davies brought Princess Kaiulani to Washington, where she issued an appeal, on behalf of the rights of the Hawaiian people, to the people of the United States. President and Mrs. Cleveland paid her much consideration, they with other prominent men and women at the capital being very favorably impressed with her appearance, demeanor and bearing. Nothing having come of her appeal, so far as the Hawaiian revolutionary course of events was concerned, Princess Kaiulani never again lent her name to any discussion of the politics of her country.

The princess returned with her guardian to England, from whence she came home to Hawaii on the ninth of October, 1897. She was cordially welcomed not merely by the native Hawaiian population, but by foreigners as well—not excluding even those who had aided in and consented to the destruction of the royal prospects that had existed for her from birth to the threshold of womanhood. Her birthday reception a week later was attended by practically

the entire official list of people amidst a general assembly of private society.

From the moment of her return, Princess Kaiulani became a bright and particular star in the social firmament. This was not the case by a great deal, with respect only to life's gayeties. The princess entered cordially into schemes of active benevolence. It was remarked that she gave promise of being the hope of the nation, in a new and not inferior sense to her former status, by becoming a leader of superior influence in promoting measures for the best advancement of her people. Such a position was tacitly recognized when with Mrs. Dole, wife of the President of Hawaii, she was elected a vice president of the Hawaiian Red Cross Society under the presidency of Mrs. Sewall, wife of the Special Agent of the United States Government.

Princess Victoria Kawekia Kaiulani Lunalilo Kalanialualapa was the daughter of Hon. A. S. Cleghorn and Princess Miriam Likelike. The mother was a sister of King Kalakaua and Princess Liliuokalani afterward Queen, and died in 1887 when Kaiulani was but eleven years and four months old. From her infancy she was known as the heir presumptive to the throne of Hawaii, and at the accession of Queen Liliuokalani was proclaimed as the Heir Apparent. Her bright thought brief biography, during the time that her life has been conspicuous in the public view, has been already sketched above. It need only be added that at her death Hawaii has lost a young woman whose personal attractions and intellectual attainments would have shed luster upon any station that might have been assigned her in the workings of providence.

FUNERAL ARRANGEMENTS.

The Government Will Participate in the Obsèques of the Princess.

President Dole this morning asked the members of the Cabinet to meet him at his house, to suggest the proper course to be adopted with reference to the death of Princess Kaiulani. Minister Cooper was confined to his house with a severe cold. The three other members of the Cabinet—Messrs. King, Damon and Smith—waited upon the President.

After some discussion it was agreed that, in consideration of the prominent position the Princess had held in the former government, and the uniformly proper course she had pursued since the close of the monarchy, whatever the Government could do to pay respect to her memory should be done.

The flag on the Executive building should be placed at halfmast today and on the day of the funeral. Consuls should be notified of the reason why the flag had been placed at halfmast. As the consuls are accredited to Washington, the Government could go no farther.

It was agreed that the use of the Throne room for the lying in state and the funeral should be tendered the father of the Princess. Also, that a military guard of honor for these purposes should be detailed from the National

Continued on Page 4.

A PURE GRAPE CREAM OF TARTAR POWDER

DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER

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